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Fifty pages of Lockey's volume are devoted to early projects for continental union, and furnish evidence enough to show that the Pan-American idea had at all times the sympathy of the people of the United States, and usually material aid also from them. It seems obvious that credit for this idea of a union of all peoples of the New World may well be given to Hispanic Americans.

Lockey says of the meaning of the terms Pan-American and Pan-Americanism:

The adjective, Pan-American, and the substantive, Pan-Americanism, were soon taken up and defined by the dictionaries; but the definitions are not satisfactory. The adjective is usually defined as including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South; which is inaccurate, as it pertains, by common usage, to the independent part of the continent only.

After quoting five or six dictionaries and encyclopedias he gives the definition from the second supplement of the *Diccionario Enciclopédico Hispano-Americano* as the

Aspiration or tendency of the peoples of the New World to establish among themselves ties of union; to promote good understanding and fraternal harmony between all the states of the continent; and to act always in accord with a view to preventing the dominance or the influence of European powers in American territory.

Thirty-one pages of the work are given to this subject, and quote many statesmen to show what Pan-Americanism meant to them.

Other chapters tell of monarchical plots against America, before 1830; of the relations between Hispanic America and the United States; of international complications; of the attitude of Hispanic America toward the Monroe Doctrine; of British influence, of the Panama Congress of 1826, and of the attitudes of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. Finally more than fifteen pages are filled by a list of sources, chiefly printed, from which data are taken for this valuable work. Altogether it should be very useful for those who would advocate the extension of Pan-Americanism.

EDWARD PERRY.

*Simón Bolívar (el Libertador), patriot, warrior, statesman, father of five nations; a sketch of his life and work.* BY GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL. (Washington, D. C.; 1921. Pp. 233. Front., ports., plates, map.)

Dr. Sherwell, juristic expert of the International High Commission and a prominent educator, has in the above named work given us a very sympathetic sketch of the life works and remarkable personality

of the great Liberator. With respect to the purpose and plan of his work the author says:

To follow a chronological order we have been guided by the beautiful biography written by Larrazábal, the man called by F. Lorain Petre 'the greatest flatterer of Bolívar'. . . . Petre's monograph contains apparent earmarks of impartiality, but in reality it is nothing but a bitter attack on the reputation of Bolívar.

The subject matter is arranged in 21 chapters, an introductory chapter on the Spanish colonies in America and a concluding section on the man and his work. A most valuable feature of the work is the inclusion of lengthy extracts from the addresses, or writings of Bolívar. The illustrative matter, portraits, and map, add notably to its value.

The material available to English readers on Hispanic American history and especially regarding the great political, military, and literary leaders is, unfortunately, exceedingly limited. From this point of view, we have further reason for appreciating Dr. Sherwell's work which he has written in English instead of increasing the extensive bibliography of Bolívar by another monograph in Spanish. The time of its appearance, too, when attention is called to the work of the great Venezuelan by the celebration in New York, is most opportune.

C. K. JONES.

*Documentos para la Historia Argentina. Tomo XIII. Comunicaciones Oficiales y Confidenciales de Gobierno (1820-1823).* Con advertencia de EMILIO RAVIGNANI. Published by the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. (Buenos Aires; 1920. Pp. XI, 371. Indexes. Paper.)

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic possesses valuable archives which, heretofore, have not been readily accessible to the public. In Volume XIII. of its series of Documents for Argentine History, the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires has just published the contents of a record book preserved in these archives. It was facilitated by Sr. Don Diego Luis Molinari, sub-secretary of Foreign Relations. The Faculty's History Section had determined upon the publication of these documents under the directorship of Dr. Luis María Torres; it has been carried into effect under his successor, Dr. Emilio Ravignani, who, in a foreword, acknowledges Sr. Molinari's service in rendering accessible the treasures of the Ministry's archives, a service to which